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THE WORKING CLASS ISSUE

S. L. P. CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR EXPLAINS IT TO BROOKLYN WAGE WORKERS.

Hollow Pretences of "Reformers" Ripped Open—Tammany and "Cits" Stand for the One Class—The Capitalist Class—The Duty of Working-men.

Last night at the corner of Brooklyn street and Broadway, Brooklyn, the Socialist Labor Party held one of the finest open air meetings of the campaign thus far held in that Borough.

Isaac Rapp was chairman of the meeting. After explaining its objects he introduced Timothy Walsh as the first speaker.

Walsh's vigorous denunciation of the capitalist parties that hoodwink the working class by raising fake issues and thus dividing the workers at the polls was heartily applauded.

The next speaker was Benjamin F. Keinard, the Socialist Labor Party's candidate for Mayor.

When Keinard mounted the platform, he found fully 400 eager faces before him, and the crowd continually growing.

Keinard spoke, in part, as follows:

"The various political parties of Capital are vociferating that the campaign this fall is one whose scope is confined to purely municipal limits. Granted that were true, we might properly inquire how the elements—Democrats and Republicans—now united under the Good Government banner, who formerly denounced each other as corrupt and traitors in national affairs, and also the Gold and Silver Bug Democrats under Tammany's flag, who similarly denounced each other—how these elements all at once became fit to carry on a city government? Do two bad men by coming together become good? Do two rotten eggs when united make a dainty omelet? These various elements have by their conduct confessed that there is no essential difference among them, the only dividing line being a physical one—the line of least resistance for both the Ins and Outs in holding on to or getting hold of public office for plunder's sake—the indecent fight between magpies over their cheese. Such elements as these are not fit to run the city government even if such a government were a purely local question.

"But the capture and administration of the government of New York City is a national question. That government can only be made better in any real sense and for the vast majority of its citizens, the only useful class in the city, namely, the wage-workers, upon a political theory and by a political organization that are nation wide and fundamentally revolutionary in character and purpose. In other words, the thing to lay our hands on this campaign is the Wages Question and that means the Glass Struggle. Tammany and the Cits will maneuver all around this point, but will not dare touch it. The Socialist Labor Party will put its probe straight to the heart of it."

"The Socialist Labor Party holds that the wage earner's condition can only be bettered by his having more wealth, more wages, and it also holds that more wages, more wealth cannot be obtained for Labor except by correspondingly cutting into the profits of the capitalist, because profits are simply wealth stolen from the workers. PROFITS ARE WITHHELD, HELD BACK, UNPAID STOLEN WAGES. The Socialist Labor Party has proven again and again in the past, and will do so again in the future that the capitalist exercises no function of real superintendence and that his capital is acquired in the beginning by theft. The wealth of the capitalist therefore is a series of accumulated layers of steels sheared off from Labor by Capital. Take a cake baked in four layers. Let the bottom layer represent wages, then the other three above will represent the part that is stolen and accumulated away from Labor by the Capitalist Class. It then follows as a simple mathematical proposition that you cannot increase Labor's share to two layers (or from \$1 to \$2), without correspondingly snatching away one layer of wealth, \$1 from dividends (or unpaid wages). And so on up. Give Labor three layers, \$3, and the Capitalist has only one left, give Labor all, and the Capitalist has only one left to dig his nails into and would have to go to work. Conversely, dividends cannot get higher without wages going down lower. This is the core from which the class struggle proceeds. The question of wages is always a class struggle, though when industry is small its fight has an individual appearance as between the small employer and the individual workman. To day, however, when industry is organized on national proportions, when a single railroad system, the Vanderbilt, extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and has directly and indirectly a million people dependent upon it, and when all industries are so interconnected that they form but one mammoth organism, so that a shock in one part is felt in all other parts, and when the ownership and control of the gigantic mass resides in a few hands, using it in their cold-blooded cruelty like a vast hydraulic press squeezing down upon the struggling mass of labor beneath, then that struggle, a class struggle in principle, has become a NATIONAL CLASS STRUGGLE IN FACT!"

"In that national class struggle, the

puny atom of one workingman doesn't count; thousands no longer count; a whole trade no longer counts; only a nation-sweeping CLASS organization of Labor can count and that MUST count by abolishing absolutely for all time the Wages System and setting up the Socialist Republic where the means of production are common property and Labor is rewarded with ALL it produces instead of being paid as now for the market price of its hide, and that continually depreciating in competition with ever-developing labor-saving machinery.

"Facts so numerous as to overpower the mind, show this statement true. Not only does every thinking man know this to be true of labor in general, but he has recently seen the 200,000 men of the Steel Trust whipped and humiliated like babes under the fakir leadership of Shaffer and Gompers, who uphold the Wages System; the 160,000 machinists of the United States made a laughing-stock of under Gompers and McConnell, and 150,000 anthracite coal miners defeated under the methods of Mitchell and Gompers; the vast army of textile workers are so thoroughly whipped that terrible despair rises from them as from slaves without hope; and so it is everywhere.

"Labor can no longer go with bare hands, naked bodies and aching stomachs up against the lofty steel walls, the barbed wire, the gatling guns and all the endless array of siege guns possessed by capital. As well might a cat without teeth or claws try to climb a mountain of ice, or scale the walls of Hell. And the leader who urges the workers to hold on to the antiquated forms of pure and simpledom is either outright corrupt or his ignorance, presumption and false promises stamp him as material to become corrupt at any time.

"Through the telegraph, the railroad and the prodigious machinery of modern days the price of wheat is to-day fixed practically the same all over the United States: the country has become one market; the same with potatoes, ditto with labor. These commodities are as much subject to one force and the same force as the inhabitant of New York breathes and is affected by the same atmosphere as a man in San Francisco. Exhaust the air from the United States, and the inhabitant of New York collapses simultaneously along with him of San Francisco. As the feet of all the inhabitants of our country all radiate down towards the same center of this one earth, so the wage earners of every city over the whole country are held down to the same system of Wage Slavery. The individual can be freed in one place only by freeing the whole class everywhere. We must get hold of the king-bolt of the whole system, the political power, pull the bottom out of Wage Slavery by voting our class into possession of the means of production.

"Let us take a few examples. In New York City newsboys as well as an army of other newspaper employees are skinned by Yellow-Journal Hearst, skinned by him in Chicago and San Francisco. He also skins silver and copper miners in different Rocky Mountain States, and by his representation in the State Trust Co., of this city, skins textile workers in New England, distillery workers in Kentucky, etc.; he also, as a member of the Union Pacific Club of San Francisco, which just contributed \$100,000 to smash the strikers of that city, joins with Republicans and other Democrats in smashing that strike. He also, as the owner of 11,000 shares of stock in the Metropolitan Traction Company, of this city, joins hands with the Rockefeller gang in exploiting and physically destroying the employees, as well as acts as participant in the traitorous Anarchistic violation of the ten-hour railroad workers' law of the State of New York. And so on. Not a prominent Bryan or Roosevelt capitalist of this city but who is connected with scores of other Republican and Democratic fleecers throughout the whole United States. New York city is in fact the headquarters of all the large corporations of the United States and is the home of the great bulk of the Republican and Democratic millionaires. It is the country in miniature—the real capital of the United States. The fight we carry on here is really against the capitalist class of the United States. If we fight them on the strike field, we must fight them on this great field here where we can absolutely swamp them and get hold of power with which we can hold down the capitalist class and powerfully buttress our own class in their wage conflicts not only here, but in all parts of the country. Our financial aid from the city can help them as much as we could help the Galveston sufferers. Our example of Socialist control of schools, police, money help to strikers, etc., would have a powerful effect in rallying the whole Labor-battle-line throughout the country.

In harmony with their capitalistic interests neither capitalist party has a word about wages. What the Cits promise us is clean streets. Clean streets to starve in are no better than a clean Central Park to commit suicide in as many unemployed do. On schools, they make no real promises. Although they hint about furnishing accommodations to those children who can afford to go, they are silent as the grave about putting to school the hundreds of thousands of New York children who are employed almost as babes, by the yellow-jaudiced "Journal," the white-livered and black-hearted "Sun" and others; broken and stunted by the big department stores, whether Holy John's or whether Tammany Hall.

The combined capital of the new companies incorporated in September is about \$136,000,000 against \$275,000,000 in August. The total for New Jersey was \$6,374,000; New York, \$23,583,000; Delaware, \$18,180,000; Maine, \$5,920,000; Pennsylvania, \$4,659,000; and other States, \$16,583,

ANOTHER RICH RECRUIT

TO "THE WORKINGMEN PAY THE TAXES" RANKS.

Steel Trust Magnate Potter Shows His Utter Ignorance of Economics—Gives Vent to Anarchistic Utterances—Predicts Revolution Against Taxation.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—Orrin W. Potter of this city and former President of the Illinois Steel Company has declared against trusts.

The half-baked Social Democrats and other freaks are likely to claim "another accession to socialism."

Potter is quoted as saying: "I resigned as President of the Illinois Steel Company when it entered a trust. Trusts are inimical to the rights of the laboring man."

"I cannot consistently hold a position which would force me to put into execution measures of which my conscience cannot approve.

"Our system of taxation is infernal. What people are given to calling the middle and lower classes know this and they are getting ripe for a revolution. They will not continue to live under such a system. I am only taxed \$500 for my house. It is wrong; it should be much more."

"I was in New York recently and while walking along Broadway I had to stop a moment at the corner of Twenty-third street to allow a carriage to pass. It was a fine carriage drawn by a pair of splendid horses. A liveried coachman drove and a liveried footman was in attendance. The carriage was open. Upon a rear seat sat a bearded French maid. Upon the seat beside her, sitting upon its haunches, was a blanketed dog. That dog was being driven out for an airing. And the maid was in attendance upon his dogship.

"While I stopped I looked beyond the carriage and saw a workingman carrying a baby and accompanied by his wife, standing on the crossing. They were facing me and their progress had been checked like mine by the passing of the carriage. The workingman was clean, but threadbare. He looked hungry and his wife looked worn. The babe looked strong and well. In the three faces was the story of sacrifice for the little one.

"I saw that workingman look at the splendid equipage that was passing. He looked at the coachman, the footman, the maid, and lastly the dog. I saw something come into that man's eyes and I saw his lips grow firm. I knew what it was that was looking out of his eyes, and I say that if the look had been put into spoken words they would have found an echo in my heart.

"I have taken the word of fifty men, representing 10,000 wage workers, without a word of writing to bind them to what they had agreed, and was as well satisfied with their word as I would have been with the word of the fifty foremost business men of Chicago."

ROOSEVELT AT THE HELM.

A Navy Contemplated That Will Eclipse All Others.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—President Roosevelt is credited with having stated to-day to two visitors that the Navy of the United States must be increased at a rate that will keep it equal at least to that of Germany and Russia and, if possible, to bring it close to that of France, if not equal to it. The bureau chiefs have recommended:

The purchase of nearly one million dollars' worth of smokeless powder; heavy amounts for work on the big gun building here; better facilities for coaling ships on foreign stations; eight millions to maintain the present navy in repair.

The Equipment Bureau will ask for large sums. New batteries for a number of older ships will call for thousands of dollars. Additional torpedo boats are believed necessary, as well as battleships and armored cruisers.

With the return of Secretary Long the reports of all these bureau chiefs will be taken up for consideration. It is understood by Bureau chiefs that a most liberal increase of ships will be urged by Secretary Long, who will find a most enthusiastic endorser in the President.

MACHINISTS REFUSE TO WORK.

Discharged by Railroad and Taken Back Again.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 27.—The Plant System is having trouble with its machinists. Yesterday afternoon one of the Southern Railway engines was run into the Plant shops and instructions were given machinists to repair it. They refused and were discharged. Lathemen were then ordered to do the work, but they refused, and were discharged. Others were ordered, but not only refused, but declared they would walk out unless the men who had been discharged were reinstated.

The officials conferred about the matter and yielded, taking back the men who had been discharged. Members of the union are ordered not to work on any of the Southern's rolling stock.

September Incorporations.

The combined capital of the new companies incorporated in September is about \$136,000,000 against \$275,000,000 in August. The total for New Jersey was \$6,374,000; New York, \$23,583,000; Delaware, \$18,180,000; Maine, \$5,920,000; Pennsylvania, \$4,659,000; and other States, \$16,583,

GERMAN SOCIAL DEMOCRACY.

It Passes Resolutions Against Bernsteinism.

The annual conference of the Socialist party has been sitting at Lubeck for three days. The time has been almost entirely occupied with a discussion of the so-called Bernstein question. It will be remembered that Bernstein was lately allowed by the Prussian Government to return from his banishment, which was spent chiefly in England, whence he constantly contributed Socialist literature, gradually developing views conflicting with those of Marx and Engels, to which the bulk of the party adhered. Since his return to Germany Bernstein has continued to write and lecture denouncing the class struggle tactics, and preaching all theories so dear to the bourgeois and which were embodied in the Kautsky resolutions of the Paris Congress. In view of that, a resolution was submitted at the Congress to the effect that the party unreservedly acknowledges the necessity for free criticism in regard to the spiritual development of the party, but the utterly biased manner in which Bernstein went on his criticism during the last few years, omitting to criticize the bourgeoisie and their champions, placed him in an "ambiguous position" and created dissatisfaction in a large section of the party. The resolution further said that the congress expects Bernstein not to disregard the criticism of this action.

Bernstein made a windy speech in his own defense, but his remarks went over the heads of his audience, being more suitable for a meeting of savants than an assembly of labor representatives. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 203 to 31. Bernstein then said that inasmuch as Delegate Bebel disapproved that the resolution involved censure, he would acquiesce, although he regarded his treatment as unjust, and could not alter his convictions.

FREAKS OUTBREAKED.

The Co-operative Commonwealth Via Lewiston, Maine.

"The trusts are bringing about the millennium" was the statement made at the meeting of Co-operative Societies of America at Civic Council Hall, No. 128 East Twenty-eighth street, Wednesday night. It was Bradford Peck, of Lewiston, Me., a millionaire "Socialist," who made the remark, and the gathering of delegates from seven organizations in America agreed with him.

"I believe that the way to settle the financial and social questions of the day," he said, "is by the forming of trusts. There should be a trust of the people, and that is what we have formed in the Co-operative Association of America. Why not consolidate labor? There is enough waste every day in competition to support half the race. We intend to own mills, factories, farms, stores, offices and newspapers. No one will have to work more than three or four hours a day. Every one's credit will be good. All children will be educated and poverty will be an unknown quantity. We already have begun the work by settling upon the city of Lewiston, Me., and in seventeen years we shall own every inch of land in the city, and every citizen will be a member of our society. We have members all over the country, including the Governors of the States.

"We are going to start a penny daily newspaper in Boston which will fight our battles for us and will give the public condensed, reliable news at the same time. This will be done at once. One may be started in Philadelphia, too." A committee consisting of L. M. Turner, of No. 63 West Fifteenth street, and Dr. S. Peskin, of No. 123 East 100th street, was appointed to take steps toward the union of all the societies present.

FOR A GREAT ARMY.

Roosevelt Wants to Command Great Fighting Machine in the World.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—A general in the army who called on President Roosevelt yesterday says he was surprised to find the President an expert on military matters. He also learned that the President intends to do away with the old fogymen that prevails in some of the army bureaus, and, as soon as practicable, get up-to-date, vigorous young men in the places now filled by gray beards.

Before the end of his three years and a half in office he hopes to have the United States army a fighting machine unequalled in the world for its size, in its officers, equipment and general adaptability.

S. L. P. Nominations.

AUBURN, N. Y., Sept. 23.—The following nominations have been made by the Socialist Labor Party: Assembly—First district, John P. De Vore; second district, Thomas J. Giblin. For sheriff, Jules Levrechon. For county judge, Charles W. House. For surrogate, Fletcher D. Dilks. For special county judge, Michael B. McNulty. For special surrogate, Joseph F. Dunn. For assessor, John H. Morris. For Eighth ward alderman, Charles C. Hall. For supervisor, Frank L. Brannick.

CINCINNATI'S WORK-HOUSE

THE EXPERIENCE OF AN S. L. P. MAN IN THAT INSTITUTION.

Philip Veal, Sentenced to Do Time for Exercising the Right of Free Speech, Reveals the Horrors of a Capitalist "Reformatory" Hell.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 27.—As readers of THE PEOPLE know, I was arrested here on September 8th for exercising the right of free speech in the interest of the Socialist Labor Party.

On the morning of the 13th when my case came up I received short shrift and was sentenced to the workhouse.

While in the pen waiting my turn for arraignment I noticed two significant incidents take place.

An old man accused of some petty charge was brought before the tribunal of justice. In telling his story to the Court he stated that he was a veteran of the civil war, having served in an Ohio regiment.

The severe countenance of the judge was moved to tears, soon the hat was passed and the judge after contributing, saluted the veteran and gave him an honorable discharge. It was not brought out whether the old man was guilty or innocent of the charge.

Five members of the working class were then arraigned as vagrants. These men had been caught sleeping in an empty box car. The judge's severity, quickly returned to him, as these terrible criminals were brought to the bar. Asked what they had to say for themselves, one, a young miner from Girard, Ill., said he was making his way to the Virginia coal fields. Another, also young, said that having lost his job in Burnside, Ky., he came here to look for work but couldn't find it. The others, all decent looking men, told similar stories.

Still another case was that of a young man lately landed from Ireland. He was a baker by trade. He had work but it was worse than anything he had ever experienced in the "old dart." He said his boss had worked him incessantly for a week without rest. Having a few hours off the previous evening he had wandered into Washington Park. While sitting on a bench exhausted, nature gave way and soon he was dreaming of the little cabin and its occupants at home, when a burly policeman awoke him with his club and dragged the innocent and inoffensive lad off to the lock-up.

No excuses went with the Judge that morning. All were found "guilty" and sentenced to the workhouse.

After being condemned we were loaded into a closed van and taken to one of those Bastilles maintained by Capitalism—the workhouse.

On the outside this place looks rather attractive. Nicely kept lawns, browsing deer and beautiful flowers are some of the features.

Captain Bartley of the institution received us in person. We all were lined up for his inspection. The captain and guards saw that to most of us the experience was new, so they pretended to recognize us as having been there before, and cracked various jokes at our expense.

After being recorded our heads were shaved; then we were marched to the bath house. After the bath we were given the regulation convict suit to wear. By this time dinner was ready and I had my first taste of prison fare. We had bean soup, full of flies, meat that was green and putrid, and sour tasting bread.

After dinner

FAKIRS REPUDIATED.

The Boycott Agitation Committee Bombed With Significant Questions as it Makes the Rounds of the Union-Workers Recognize That While Abend-Blatt Smites the Fakirs it Stands Up for Labor.

UNIONS OF THE UNITED HEBREW TRADES REFUSE TO RECOGNIZE BOYCOTT AGAINST "ABEND-BLATT."

The "United Hebrew Trades" by its desperate attempt to force upon the Jewish workingmen the "Vorwaerts" boycott against the "Abend-Blatt," the Jewish official organ of the S. L. P., has evidently undertaken to provide he Jewish neighborhood with "lots of fun."

What the influence of this corrupt organization amounts to can be judged by three events which occurred within the last few days.

At a special meeting of the Jewish Typographical Union, held at 105 East Broadway, the boycott committee of the U. H. T. demanded that the union should endorse the boycott and call out those of its members that are employed on the "Abend-Blatt" on strike. The union declined to obey the order of its superior body and the boycott committee left in disappointment.

The U. H. T. arranged for a "grand mass-meeting" to be held at New Irving Hall on Wednesday September 18, in order to "arouse" the Jewish workers against the "Abend-Blatt." This large meeting was advertised by thousands of circulars bearing a large heading: "The Boycott Against the 'Abend-Blatt,' which should certainly have attracted the attention of the public. Besides the meeting was boomed by the organ of the Jewish labor fakirs, the "Vorwaerts." The hall was very large but the number of people ridiculously small. Out of this small number a goodly portion consisted of S. L. P. men who were about the only ones that were not driven into the arms of Morphew by the "enthusiastic" speeches of the petty Jewish labor fakirs.

On the same evening a meeting of the Ladies' Waist Makers Union took place at 184 Eldridge street, where the demand of the U. H. T. to endorse the boycott against the "Abend-Blatt" was discussed for the third time. After a lively discussion which lasted for over three hours the demand of the U. H. T. to boycott the "Abend-Blatt" was laid on the table.

Here are three examples showing the tremendous influence of the U. H. T. over their own unions and followers:

The transactions of the above-mentioned two subordinate bodies of the U. H. T. were interesting, and we shall endeavor to describe them here as briefly as possible.

THE TYPOGRAPHICAL MEETING.

On Tuesday, September 17, on the evening of which the special meeting of the Typographical Union was to take place, the "Vorwaerts" announced, with great joy, that at least all the Jewish workingmen, the typesetters included, will go on strike against the Jewish S. L. P. began the "Abend-Blatt."

On the same afternoon a committee, under the leadership of Organizer McLaughlin, of the International Typographical Union called upon the "Abend-Blatt" with the demand that it sign an agreement to employ members of the Stereotypers' Union. It was explained to the committee that the "Abend-Blatt" could have no transactions with them, since a boycott against it exists anyhow.

The attention of the committee was also called to the fact that according to the "Vorwaerts" on Wednesday a strike of the typesetters would take place. It

would not have been a surprise had the Typographical Union, at its special meeting on Tuesday evening, decided to help the "Vorwaerts" in its war upon the "Abend-Blatt," which war is conducted under the dirty cover of the U. H. T. The Typographical Union was never friendly toward the "Abend-Blatt" and has shown its hostility whenever it had occasion to do so. Under these circumstances it was natural to expect that the Jewish Typographical Union would follow the instructions of its superior body—the U. H. T. And yet the fakirs have not attained their object.

During the discussion a question was put to the boycott committee to the effect why it is that the "Abend-Blatt" was to be boycotted and other Jewish newspapers, which also have the same advertisement of the American Tobacco Company? The answer to the above rather interesting query was practically to the effect that the "Abend-Blatt" was to be boycotted because it alone was constantly on the heels of the fakirs. When the attention of the committee was called to the fact that this was not sufficient to justify a boycott, the corrupt committee of the corrupt U. H. T. replied: "Now is no time for logic or argument; a boycott is on and it has to be upheld."

Organizer McLaughlin, who was present at this meeting, then warned the Typographical Union that if they go out on strike at the instigation of the U. H. T. his organization (the International Typographical Union) would not recognize it and would not give them strike benefits.

A strike of the typesetters in the "Abend-Blatt" is absolutely necessary for the corruptionists of the U. H. T. The boycott was born dead. If a comparison is made between the tremendous uproar created by the recent boycott against the "Tageblatt" (a Jewish capitalist sheet) and the almost mortal silence of the boycott against the "Abend-Blatt," one will easily see that the latter has produced no sympathy among the Jewish workingmen. The non-effective boycott agitation will soon have to cease. The object of the gang of labor fakirs will not be attained; they will only be more ridiculous and contemptible and the downfall of the "Vorwaerts" will be all the more certain. But in the event of a strike on the "Abend-Blatt," the fraudulent cry of "no can be raised; crocodile tears can be shed for family-parents left without bread"; and only then there would be hope of making the boycott effective.

Now, however, the Typographical union

refused to aid the "Vorwaerts" and the U. H. T. to carry out this beautiful plan. The Typographical Union has, therefore, refused to follow the demand of the U. H. T. and if there should be a strike on the "Abend-Blatt" after all, it will be on the demand of the International Typographical Union, but the U. H. T. is meanwhile ignored.

A strike on the "Abend-Blatt" is not improbable since, as it has already been hinted at above, it absolutely declines to enter into any transactions with the I.T.U., on account of the already existing boycott.

THE LADIES' WAIST MAKERS.

At the Ladies' Waist Makers' Union the demand of the U. H. T. to endorse the boycott against the "Abend-Blatt" was on the order of business at three consecutive meetings. In order to make an end to it the last meeting took it up as the first order of business. At this meeting the notorious labor fakir Droscher, a member of the boycott committee, said during the discussion that the American Tobacco Company has been under a boycott for the last 25 years. Thereupon member Weingarten quiered: "If that be so why has the 'Vorwaerts' till very recently continued to accept its advertisements?"

"Because until now the American Tobacco Company has not manufactured paper cigarettes" was Droscher's silly answer, and all laughed heartily.

Financial Secretary Rosenberg made the following interesting remark: "When the Salesmen's Union boycotted the dry-goods dealer Yachin, the U. H. T. demanded of the 'Vorwaerts' to take out Yachin's advertisements. The 'Vorwaerts' declined to do so, and yet it was not boycotted."

Taridash, member of the Executive Committee said: When the committee of the U. H. T. for the first time called upon the "Vorwaerts" with the demand to take out the ads. of the A. T. Co., the members of the committee were called "scamps." None of the boycott committee denied this. Taridash then made this very important statement: "When the U. H. T. resolved to boycott the 'Abend-Blatt' it was decided at the same time not to agitate for the boycott until it had been sanctioned by the several unions through a referendum vote; but that until then the unions should be requested, through a short notice in the 'Vorwaerts,' to sever connections with the "Abend-Blatt." In spite of this decision there appeared the next day in the "Vorwaerts" a two-column boycott declaration signed by the U. H. T."

The boycott committee did not dare to refute this statement. But still more remarkable was the statement of Michelson, delegate of the Waist Makers' Union to the U. H. T. Said this delegate:

"When the 'Abend-Blatt' had to be boycotted a conference of all the unions

was called together in order to discuss the question. Much less important questions were submitted to a referendum vote of the unions. Why have not the unions been consulted as to whether they wanted to boycott the "Abend-Blatt"?

Had the Socialist Trades & Labor Alliance boycotted a firm and called upon the "Vorwaerts" with the demand to take out the ads. of that firm do you think the "Abend-Blatt" has always helped us in "Abend-Blatt" has always helped up in our strikes and has always taken out "want-ads" for workers whenever it was notified that a strike was in a certain shop. You say the Alliance forms scabs? YOU YOURSELVES, BY YOUR TREACHEROUS ACTS, COMPEL THE FORMATION OF OPPPOSITION UNIONS!

When a committee of the U. H. T. called upon the Central

Fakirk Union with the request to agitate for the label of the Rolled Cigarette-Makers' Union, the label was declared to be a scab-label and the union a scab-union. IT WAS THEN PROPOSED THAT THE U. H. T. SEVER CONNECTIONS WITH THE C. F. U. THIS WAS POSTPONED FROM ONE MEETING TO ANOTHER UNTIL IT WAS FINALLY BURIED."

As already mentioned the demand of the U. H. T. to boycott the "Abend-Blatt" was, after a three-hours' discussion laid on the table. Droscher then exclaimed: "The U. H. T. can exist without the L.W.M.U., but the L.W.M.U. cannot exist without the U. H. T."

Of course this is only an idle boast!

We wish to repeat once more that the strike which was given as a pretext for the boycott, was called out in the interest of the East Side petty traders and manufacturers and that the boycott itself was declared in the interests of the fakirs' organ, the "Vorwaerts," which is in a very precarious condition and has actually no legs to stand upon.

Coal Company Now in Trolley Business.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—The Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company, which already operates a trolley line from Tamaqua to Lansford, twelve miles, is building an extension of ten miles from Lansford to Mauch Chunk. It is not generally known that this corporation, which mines coal, operates a canal and owns a steam railroad, is also engaged in the trolley business, but such is the case. When it found that an electric railway was bound to parallel the steam railroad, it decided to build the electric line, and thus control the situation. A further gap between Mauch Chunk and Lehighton and Slatington is almost closed up by the Mauch Chunk, Lehighton and Slatington Street Railway Company, which, after purchasing the local line at Mauch Chunk, has built an extension over Flagstaff Mountain to Lehighton, and is pushing work on the middle division.

Herron Goes to the Desert.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 24.—The Rev. George D. Herron, who married Miss Carrie Ranj in May, has left his home in Metuchen with his wife and settled in Europe. Rev. and Mrs. Herron will spend most of the winter in Egypt. Professor Herron's idea of establishing a colony of "Socialists" at Oak Tree, in Metuchen, did not meet with success.

Average Wage in New Hampshire.

The last report of the New Hampshire Bureau of Labor shows that the 73,245 employees tabulated averaged \$6.85 a week in wages.

LAW AND ORDER.

HOW IT IS UPHELD IN AMSTERDAM, N. Y.

They Lead a Howling Mob Against Peaceful Audience Listening to S. L. P. Speakers—Speaker Dragged From His Box—Recorder Makes "Crime" Fit the Law.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Sept. 23.—Last Saturday night, as advertised, Section Amsterdam, Socialist Labor Party, held forth on the corner of West Main and Market streets with Comrades Lake and Wallace of Schenectady as speakers. The meeting was called to order promptly at 8 o'clock, Comrade Playford acting as chairman. After making a few remarks he introduced E. F. Lake of Schenectady.

After defining the difference between Anarchism and Socialism, and showing to the entire satisfaction of all present that the S. L. P. is the party of law and order. Lake then proceeded to explain how the capitalist system of society robs the workers of the wealth which they create, when he was interrupted by the Chief of Police announcing that he would have to stop as the mayor would not allow a permit for a street meeting. Lake in answer told him that the Socialist Labor Party was a party with an official standing, having cast 10,000 votes in the last State election for Governor of New York, and standing third on the official ballot it needed no permit.

The Chief then answered: "Well, we can't allow the meeting to proceed, because you are obstructing the street." Thereupon Lake informed him that it was his duty to keep the passageway open. The chief, aided by the court, then tried to disperse the audience, but the audience being eager to hear the speaker through, made it a very difficult task for the officers and they were compelled to desist.

While the officers were trying to create confusion Lake was pointing out to the crowd the methods resorted to by the hirelings of capitalism to infringe on their rights of peaceful assemblage. The officers then left and the original audience which was about 400 increased to 600; this was due to the disturbance created by the police. The meeting then proceeded harmoniously until Lake had nearly finished his address. The speaker then espied in the distance a dense mass of humanity led by almost the entire police force and a few boys who had received instructions and were shouting "Lynch him," "mob him;" "pull him off the box" etc.

The audience, who at that time were greatly interested in the speaking turned in amazement and stood spellbound at such violent demonstration brought about by the police. The crowd approached to within 100 feet of the speakers' stand. The police, being more courageous than their followers, madly rushed into the audience and commenced to push right and left all the time crying out: "Get out of the road," and compelling the crowd to take to the sidewalk.

At this juncture Lake pointed out to the audience that this was simply another trick of the officers to block the sidewalks thereby giving them a pretext to break up the meeting. This angered the officers to such an extent that they rushed to the box and forcibly ejected the speaker from the stand. Lake asked the officer if he was under arrest. The officer answered "Yes."

The speaker then asked him what the charges were. The officer not being instructed did not reply. The crowd being indignant at the action of the police commenced to hiss whereupon Wallace mounted the stand and asked the audience to be peaceful and orderly, explaining that we were law abiding citizens and asked for nothing but our rights.

"I, as a member of the Socialist Labor Party and having the honor to be its candidate for Justice of the Peace, demand my rights, the rights accorded to all American citizens, the right of free speech." The speaker resumed: "All we ask is that my friend here be allowed to continue his address and I will follow." The remarks of Wallace elicited rounds of applause from the audience.

The chief being absent at this time and the officers not knowing how to proceed released Lake whereupon he mounted the platform amid the cheers of the audience.

The speaker scarcely resumed when the chief again appeared, whereupon the charge was for obstructing the street. He immediately took Lake to police headquarters. The police, having at this time confiscated the box, Wallace, nothing daunted by the arrival of the chief of police, continued to speak to the crowd from terra firma, when he also was placed under arrest. The police telling how that the charges would be made known to him at police headquarters.

The big strike that made the 7,000 men of the trust, the Standard Chain Company, idle, will be ended by a compromise that gives the men a very slight advance instead of the 10 to 20 per cent. increase they asked for.

At Savannah the machinists in the Plant shops refused to work on engines of the Southern railway and after a brief contest were successful.

A serious strike of expressmen is threatened in Boston. Two hundred are out, and to keep things moving the company put clerks on the wagon. Thus is the \$6. week free-born aristocrat forced by his employer to do "rude, common work," and act as a scab.

Last reports give the South Side "L" in Chicago as being almost stopped by a strike of 215 out of the 250 employees on the system. The demands are for 25 cents a day increase for all hands and a better working schedule.

The fruits of the capitalist system continue to bank up in their awful proportions. The last annual report of the Interstate Commerce Commission shows that during the year ending June 30, the number of casualties on the railroads reached the appalling proportion of 58,185, of whom 7,865 were deaths. Of those accidents over 42,000 were of employees, a rate at which a number equivalent to the whole force is injured and killed off in a few years!

The total number of people killed and crippled nearly 60,000 far exceeds the deepest records of the bloody South African war for a similar period. Such is the capitalist record of murder and anarchy.

When the prisoners were arraigned at the bar, the Recorder finding that there was no provision in the by-laws of the City Charter for obstructing the streets, the charge was changed to that of violation of Section 675 of the Penal Code. The comrades pleaded not guilty to the charge. The case was then adjourned until Wednesday morning.

It was also decided that comrades Lake and Wallace appear before the Common Council at their next meeting on Tuesday and state the position of the Socialist Labor Party in the matter.

By the expressions of indignation heard on all sides we figure a healthy increase in the vote this coming election.

Trial of Socialists Postponed.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Sept. 25.—The trials of John F. Wallace and Edmund F. Lake, the Socialist Labor Party men, arrested here Saturday night, for speaking in the street, have been postponed to Friday, October 26.

Average Wage in New Hampshire.

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RAILROAD FATALITIES.

IN ONE YEAR A DARKER RECORD THAN THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

In the previous weekly review of the Field of Labor the results of the Steel Strike were summed up. Since then the abandoning of the Amalgamated has gone on apace, the latest lodge to declare its intention of leaving the Association being that of Bellaire, O., a very important steel town. At Cleveland the tin workers threaten to leave the Amalgamated.

Reports are also out that the Amalgamated may sever connections with the A. F. of L. Such a move will furnish Shaffer at least some help in letting himself down easy for his own blunders and treason. Clapper-clawing between the two gangs of fakirs will be relied on to keep the attention of the rank and file from removing the real seat of the trouble—fakirism in general. At present, it is Shaffer's move. He has charged Gompers, Mitchell and Sargent with having broken their promises to help him in the strike. To this Gompers and Mitchell reply with a challenge to Shaffer to prove his charges before a committee. So far, Shaffer is doing the ignoring act.

In the meantime Mr. Mitchell is having troubles of his own. He begins to suspect a finish for him similar to Shaffer's. The delay he granted the barons by the last strike has been used by them in making themselves invincible in case of a strike. Nor is any election near this time to make them hesitate in the length to which they wish to go. How fraudulent was the claim of "victory" made by Mitchell & Company last October is now revealed by his own words.

At Lake Odore recently he said: "Complaints have come in thick and fast, that men have been discharged without cause, wages have been reduced and contracts violated," etc. Mitchell brazenly boasts of how promptly he furnishes scabs to fill the places of U. M. W. men when they "break" their "contracts." How prompt are the capitalists now to punish their members who break the contract and what is Mitchell going to do about it?

He said at Forest City a little over a week ago that he would advise the miners "to secure, PEACEABLY, IF YOU CAN, the 8-hour day, BUT IF not peaceably, then AT ANY RATE." Behind this anarchist, who has prevented the workers from using their hallots to redress their wrongs, now inciting to violence. Such language is the usual fakir precursor of defeat and indicates a fakir whose organization is marked for smashing by the trust and who, while in the pay of the capitalists, wishes to have his dupes believe he is radical and their true representative. And again, like many little business men, who, seeing their "business" ruined, talk wildly and anarchistically, so does Mitchell, whose business of dues collecting is to be interfered with. The extent of this interference is already shown by the statement of President Underwood, of the Erie, that "the demand that the coal operators shall not allow any one to enter the collieries without first showing the union card is radical and cannot be considered."

The audience, who at that time were greatly interested in the speaking turned in amazement and stood spellbound at such a violent demonstration brought about by the police. The crowd approached to within 100 feet of the speakers' stand. The police, being more courageous than their followers, madly rushed into the audience and commenced to push right and left all the time crying out: "Get out of the road," and compelling the crowd to take to the sidewalk.

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A BUNCH OF 'EM.

TYPES OF BOGUS SOCIALISTS AND NOTORIETY SEEKERS.

Five Members Determine the Action of a Club Claiming a Membership of Seventy-five—S. L. P. Objected to Because It "Mixes" the Political and Economic Movements.

The Asheville Socialist club held a meeting at the Central Labor Union hall Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. There was a fair attendance and J. B. White, president of the club, occupied the chair. The subject of the meeting was to take steps towards affiliating the club with the socialist party whose headquarters are at St. Louis, and the preliminaries were effected and will be completed at an early date.

The movement was supported and approved of by the members and it was further decided to establish ward branches as soon as possible.

There are enrolled in the club at present seventy-five members, of these twenty-five have already subscribed themselves as active members to the new Asheville branch of the socialist party. J. W. Summers, secretary of the club, has been very active in organizing and carrying the work forward.

The following clause in the constitution of the club, will be embodied in the constitution adopted by the Asheville branch of the socialist party:

"The principles of socialism as we understand them, are industrially, the collective or common ownership by the people of all the means of production and distribution, that is all land and capital; politically, the administration by the people of these for the common benefit of all; and virtually the making of the golden rule into the common law of the land in all conditions of life."

ASHVILLE, N. C., Sept. 25.—The above notice appeared in the *Asheville Gazette*, September 18. The meeting referred to was on Sunday, September 15, about 4 o'clock. Instead a fair attendance as stated, there were just eight people present, of whom four are not members of the club. Mr. Summers made a motion that the club should join the "Socialist" party—Social Democracy—with headquarters at St. Louis. Before the question was called I asked for the floor, stated my objection to such a motion, which was that there were only 5 members present and the club claimed 75 members, therefore, a question of such importance should not be voted on, at a meeting where only five members were present. Then Mr. Horton interrupted me, saying: "It is no use Comrade Schultz, I know what you will say, and I know that Comrade Summers surely will start a branch of the Socialist Party, and you cannot start a section here of the Socialist Labor Party. Therefore, I move we join." I protested, but in vain, as everything was made up beforehand. Mr. Horton then spoke as follows:

"You all know or should know, that there are two socialist parties, one with headquarters at St. Louis, the other, the S.L.P., with headquarters at New York, of which Mr. Schultz here is a member, etc. Now, Mr. Summers will organize a branch of the 'Socialist Party' and everything is settled, and it is no use for you or anybody else to try and organize something else, because there is no room for two parties."

After Mr. Horton was through, I asked him the following questions:

Did you not tell me, when you came to me at the time this club was started, "Whatever we are ready to join any political party, you will have your say and I mine, and whatever the club decides, that must be done, but there shall be fair play?"

I also asked: "Is it not only, fair to let me speak for the S.L.P., as you often have abused my party, and if I protested and wanted a hearing, I always was told the time was too short for a debate?"

But as everything was settled beforehand, just as Mr. Horton said, I could get no hearing. Being accused different times of bringing discord into the club by pointing out the errors of some of the leading comrades and some of the world-known-everything-but-really-know-nothings, I waited patiently for an answer from Summers and Horton, but no answer came, then I challenged Mr. J. W. Summers to a debate at any time and place he may appoint at my expense. The subject to be: "That the S.L.P. is the only genuine socialist party in the United States, and the Socialist Party only a Reform Party."

There was an uproar and I was called a lot of names and the President, a painter by the name of J. B. White, said: "I know all about the S.L.P. I object to it because it mixes up the political movement with the labor movement" and more of such trash. Of course, I could not help laughing about such gross ignorance of a man, who is over eight months a member of a "socialist club." I told Mr. White that such utterances were so silly and showed such gross ignorance that I would not answer it, but that he was reading a little more and not the "Appeal to Nonsense" but a genuine Socialist Labor paper such as THE PEOPLE.

Well, instead of arguments I simply received insults and was told I always made "disturbance" and did not know how to behave in meetings," etc. May the gentlemen wanted me to swallow their rot and be quiet when they abuse the S.L.P., to which none would be eligible as a member, because of their gross ignorance and the ambition to be leaders.

These gentlemen call themselves the "leaders of Socialism" and "Socialists." A nice lot of leaders! Better misleads are if you remember the statement of Mr. White as quoted before.

But even better are the remarks of Mr. Horton, who came to me and a friend of mine, telling us unsolicited, that he had no party now, because the "S.P." at their convention had endorsed the Labor Union and "dams the Union" and the S.L.P. is organizing new Unions, etc. we don't need unions, only socialists." T. H. Hovey "will start the real so-

cialist party." My friend answered him, "We have already too many parties, let us join the S.L.P., and done with it; in my opinion the S.L.P. is the only real Socialist party."

Now, this same Mr. Horton was the first man who signed his name as a member of a branch of the "S.P." The branch was organized with five members, just enough to start one. Mr. Horton's act is an inconsistency; after his statement, made by a man, who claims to be authority on "sociology and on scientific socialism," a man who is now writing a book of which he claims that it shall be "a book on socialism as never was written before," a man who claims to know and to have read every work on socialism! Surely such gross ignorance and inconsistency should not be combined in such a man. Mr. Summers, the main leader, stated once, he never would join the S.L.P., because they issue charters, and he did not want charters, that was "un-American," etc.

Now, Messrs. Horton and Summers, I have challenged you, you have tried to make fun of that. I repeat my challenge, you both have abused the name of the S.L.P. I have offered at different times to enlighten you, but under some pretext or another, you have put it off and played a little game behind the curtains. I called you my personal friends, but friend or no friend, he who insults and abuses the S.L.P. knowingly and willingly as you both have done, insults me, therefore gentlemen, I repeat my challenge. If you accept it, I will say you were only ignorant and misinformed. If you don't accept I will say you are not only ignorant, but you are false and corrupt, like the leaders of the party you have joined, and a fit addition to them. Birds of a feather flock together. We the members of the S.L.P., don't accept or tolerate leaders, we try to train every member to become well informed on the subject of socialism but you try to keep the workers in ignorance so you can mislead them. But even to mislead men you should be well-informed and try to know what you want yourselves, otherwise you may stumble and fall over your own tactics. One thing is sure, if you were real socialists, you would not have acted as you did.

CARL SCHULTZ.
37 S. Main street.

INCIPENT ANARCHISTS.

Small Cigar Manufacturers Who Stand Up Defiantly.

The capitalist process of crushing out competition, producing the Trust on the one hand, and on the other either drilling the intelligent people into Socialists, or inciting the unintelligent into schemes to avoid the inevitable, with the inevitable result of pushing them either into crookedness or to the craziness of which Anarchy is but a manifestation, is proceeding undisturbed. Say what the politicians and their fellows may, the process is going on. How steadily the crushing process proceeds may be gathered from the following circular.

CIGAR STORE KEEPERS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

Important to all Cigar Store Keepers.

New York, Sept. 24, 1901.

Dear Sir:

The Tobacco Trust, not content with its absolute control of the manufacturing and distributing fields of the various branches of the tobacco line, has, in its greed, encroached upon the retail line of the cigar and tobacco business, and is now trying, through its agency, THE UNITED STATES CIGAR STORES CO., to stifle competition and acquire entire control of the tobacco trade.

To attain this object, and with the intent of driving the retail dealers out of business, The United States Cigar Stores Co., as you no doubt are already aware, is establishing various retail cigar stores throughout the United States and in the City of New York especially, and is selling its goods apparently below cost.

Every cigar store keeper, singly, must soon be driven to give up business under such ruinous competition as it would be simply suicidal for him to endeavor to cope with the millions of capital in back of the Tobacco Trust.

He therefore behoves the retail cigar store keeper, if he would remain in business and retain the meagre living he derives therefrom, to unite and co-operate with his fellow retail dealers and devise ways and means for meeting this new danger which threatens his means of livelihood.

Accordingly, the Cigar Store Keepers Protective Association has been devised, a meeting of which was held on the 18th inst., which was well attended, and those present appointed a committee on organization, who have decided to hold the next meeting of said association at Liberty Hall, No. 255-261 E. Houston street, New York City, on Friday, Sept. 27, 1901, at 8 o'clock p. m. sharp.

Every cigar store keeper who has his own interests at heart ought to be interested in this project, and you are therefore earnestly requested to attend said meeting and we have no doubt that through a hearty co-operation we will overcome not only this new danger, but the old one as well.

Respectfully yours,

THE COMMITTEE.

The meeting took place. The most incoherent thoughts were expressed, except the thoughts of the one Socialist present. How readily these smoky-out middle class gravitate towards Anarchy was illustrated on the occasion. Howls went up from certain corners the instant the word Socialism was mentioned. The howlers were the crooks who are trying to exploit the unsuspecting rank and file, and who, finding one business sinking are trying to start the business of fakirism. One remark made by the crooks present was significant in that it betrayed the identity of the crook middle class man and his fellow, the professional workingman or labor fakir. The remark was: "No politics!" "No politics!" the instant the Socialist theory of economics was mentioned. It was, indeed, a significant circumstance.

THE WORKING CLASS ISSUE.

(Continued from page 1.)

Straus's Macy store in Manhattan or their Abraham & Straus store in Brooklyn, etc.; little lives outraged and ruined whether in the tenements of Holy Bishop Potter's Holy Trinity, or those of Astor or those of Martin Engel of "De Ate." Why will they not change those things? Because being of the robber class, their wealth would be reduced, reduced both by the expense of putting the children to school and by having to pay higher wages for "their" labor, which would then be reduced in supply and made up of adults better able to maintain prices.

The Cits, however, are not tongue-tied when it comes to telling of their own grievances—the blackmail and heavy taxes of Tammany. Tammany charges them too much blackmail for allowing them anarchistically to violate the laws especially the "labor" laws. Tammany charges too much taxes to maintain its enormous machine.

The business of government like all others must eliminate the middleman and so they want to down Dick Croker, the Crime Broker. The class-conscious workingmen will simply regard one as the principal and the other as the agent and smash them both at the ballot-box. What matters it to him whether Tammany charges heavy blackmail or not? If taxes were lowered the amount so reduced would never reach the worker's pocket—any more than the thousands of dollars Croker's son spends on a bull-pup and steaks for him such as workingmen's teeth never touch, would have gone into the wage earner's pocket, if young Croker hadn't spent it. No more would the wage earner get the reduced amount than he would receive the money Harry Lehr, the unspeakable, squandered like water at Newport for a Incheon given expressly to poodles—\$25 or so a plate—among the poodles being Mrs. Vanderbilt and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmonts, the latter "lofty" the wife of a prominent Tammanyite and Bryanite. The money the capitalist spends in taxes is stolen from the worker first-hand in the Croker Metropolitan Traction Company, the Vanderbilt railroads, etc., and he never gets it again. The language of the Cits to the workers to fight for lower taxes is only a specimen of the conduct of a lawless class full-blown and insolent with "their" stolen wealth, who add insult to injury: the workers having been their meat in the shop, also of right should be their foot-mat at election time.

The capitalist papers and other mouthpieces of the employers are advising the workers to live more plainly. A number of demonstrations of how to live on nothing have been made recently.

The capitalist papers say plainly that it will tax the capitalist class to the full extent of its power, it means to tax far more than Tammany ever did, but unlike Tammany the money thus received will be used for schools for the children, support for the children where necessary, used to provide homes for the workers, to furnish free legal and medical attendance, aid in pensions for the aged and crippled, etc.

"As to municipal ownership, the Socialist Labor Party's programme as before issued is our standard; that programme gives the working class complete control of the work acquired for their benefit. A conspicuous example of capitalist dishonesty is shown by the fact that whereas in the former municipal campaign all the four parties then opposed to the Socialist Labor Party, "advocated" municipal ownership, this year by common consent they have dropped it. Were they dishonest then or are they dishonest now? Both.

"Many, a puffed-up orator tells you that he stands for all the people. Put him down at once as a rogue, whether he be a Citz, a Tammanyite or an Australian aborigine known as kangaroos. Tell him, there are two peoples to-day, and he can stand for one exclusively or for the other exclusively, but not for both at the same time, and for the reason before given, viz., that profits are stolen wages. A man can go north and south simultaneously as well as he can stand at one and the same time for higher wages and higher dividends. There is nothing mysterious in fact that the smooth-tongued demagogue who says he stands for all the people, whenever the test comes, always stands for the capitalist. There must be a workingman before the capitalist can be: for the capitalist there must be TWO of them, there must be ALL of them. But the worker could exist if every capitalist was in the bottom of the sea. There needs to be only ONE of them for him. Bill Nye in one of his funny essays says that there are only two persons, who, while being single individuals, may properly use the word "we"; one is the editor of a newspaper, the other is the owner of a tape-worm. Here Bill stopped. We might go further and say the interest of the incisor of the tape-worm would be to get absolutely rid of the parasite. The two are living off the same food, prepared all by the one man. The man lives just to the extent that he gets rid of it, he gets all his food and is fully a man. There are no "mutual interests" to him between himself and the worm. The worm, on the contrary, draws all his food from the man. It is absolutely necessary for the worm that a man should be in order that the worm may be. The worm lives just to the extent that he gets the man's grub, and yet if he were to eat it all, both would die, whereas in the reverse case only one, the worm, dies.

If, therefore, the workingman is to be driven to give up business under such ruinous competition as it would be simply suicidal for him to endeavor to cope with the millions of capital in back of the Tobacco Trust.

He therefore behoves the retail cigar store keeper, if he would remain in business and retain the meagre living he derives therefrom, to unite and co-operate with his fellow retail dealers and devise ways and means for meeting this new danger which threatens his means of livelihood.

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If, therefore, the workingman is to be driven to give up business under such ruinous competition as it would be simply suicidal for him to endeavor to cope with the millions of capital in back of the Tobacco Trust.

He therefore behoves the retail cigar store keeper, if he would remain in business and retain the meagre living he derives therefrom, to unite and co-operate with his fellow retail dealers and devise ways and means for meeting this new danger which threatens his means of livelihood.

Many, a puffed-up orator tells you that he stands for all the people. Put him down at once as a rogue, whether he be a Citz, a Tammanyite or an Australian aborigine known as kangaroos. Tell him, there are two peoples to-day, and he can stand for one exclusively or for the other exclusively, but not for both at the same time, and for the reason before given, viz., that profits are stolen wages. A man can go north and south simultaneously as well as he can stand at one and the same time for higher wages and higher dividends. There is nothing mysterious in fact that the smooth-tongued demagogue who says he stands for all the people, whenever the test comes, always stands for the capitalist. There must be a workingman before the capitalist can be: for the capitalist there must be TWO of them, there must be ALL of them. But the worker could exist if every capitalist was in the bottom of the sea. There needs to be only ONE of them for him. Bill Nye in one of his funny essays says that there are only two persons, who, while being single individuals, may properly use the word "we"; one is the editor of a newspaper, the other is the owner of a tape-worm. Here Bill stopped. We might go further and say the interest of the incisor of the tape-worm would be to get absolutely rid of the parasite. The two are living off the same food, prepared all by the one man. The man lives just to the extent that he gets rid of it, he gets all his food and is fully a man. There are no "mutual interests" to him between himself and the worm. The worm,

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In 1888..... 2,068

In 1892..... 21,157

In 1896..... 26,564

In 1900..... 34,191

town, except "citizens," to create disturbance and riot against the speakers of the Socialist Labor Party. Using every effort to induce them to physical retaliation, that their meetings may be broken up and their Cause discredited.

The crimes of Anarchy, with its two false tongues and two blood-stained hands, prove that the law-abiding Socialist Labor Party, is to-day the sole representative of law and order.

And may the day, of its triumph soon come. Then will toll the death knell of Anarchy in both its hideous forms.

H. A. LORING, M. D.

Brooklyn, Sept. 25.

Needless to say the Comrade's letter was suppressed by the "Brooklyn Standard Union." When have malicious libelers ever been known to cleanse themselves of their leprosy?

THE "INSECT ANARCHIST."

Sometime during the early months of 1896 (the exact date has slipped from the clipping, but could easily be ascertained from the files of the Chicago paper in question,) the "Illinois Staats-Zeitung," a capitalist paper, had an article in which a passage occurred, of which the below is a faithful rendition in English:

"We have always been of the opinion that it takes the devil to drive out Beelzebub with, that Socialism must be fought with Anarchy. The same as the corn louse and similar insects are driven out by setting against them other insects that devour them and their eggs, SO SHOULD THE STATE CULTIVATE AND REAR ANARCHISTS in the principal nests of Socialism, and leave to the Anarchists the work of destroying Socialists. The Anarchists will do the work more effectively and thoroughly than either police or District Attorneys."

It is at seasons like this: with the country still outraged by "Czolgosz" act; with the leading capitalist paper buildings and other edifices still ostentatiously draped in mourning; with the remembrance still fresh on the public mind of the journalistic lionizing bestowed only a few months ago by the capitalist press upon a leading Anarchist, Prince Krapotkin; and with the savage, libelous bough against Socialism by virtually the whole capitalist press, together with its pulpitiere and politician apendages still ringing in the public ear,—with all these facts as its "setting," the above quoted "jewel" can be best appreciated.

The capitalist class know that they can not defeat Socialism with argument: they know that Socialism is built on the granite rock of Science; during their lucid intervals they even perceive that Socialism is bound to overthrow their rule. They feel all this. What to do? Abdicate? Evidently the twentieth century will not record the phenomenon of a social-economic class, that has outlived its usefulness, voluntarily abdicating. Evidently the sight that is in store is the same that has been witnessed all the time, at every recurring period when the human race cast off an old social slough and entered on a new period. That sight has ever been CHICANERY, the attempt to trip the oncoming social order by MURDER masked with DECEPTION. At each period the system of the scheme took a special aspect. What the aspect will be at this period the "Illinois Staats-Zeitung" indicates.

For Socialism is right. It is truth. It is based upon the enlightened study of, and reasoning upon, historical facts. Founded upon the principles of science, it can consistently predict the New Social Order. The principles of Socialism are revolutionary; hence the Socialist Labor Party, the party founded upon these principles, is a revolutionary party.

This is the letter:

Editor Standard Union:—Unworthy, indeed, must be the cause that seeks to bolster itself up with falsehoods; and slight is the respect due the perpetrators of the article which appeared in your paper of Wednesday the 18th instant, concerning the Socialist Labor Party.

I had not thought to speak on this matter, for the Party needs not my defense, but, as a Socialist, and because I am such, I would put myself on record as an enemy of Anarchy in whatever form it takes, whether it be the assassination of character, or stand branded before the community.

Wendell Phillips.

TO THE LIBELOUS "BROOKLYN STANDARD UNION."

We gladly step aside and give the editorial floor to the writer of the below letter. Its contents, addressed to a calumniating capitalist publishing concern, and breathing the firm, intrepid spirit of the Fighting S. L. P., form a fit obverse to the complaint, published elsewhere in this issue, by which the Socialist Labor Party summons the liberator to appear before the Courts of his own Capitalist System, and before a jury of his peers make good his attempted assassination of character, or stand branded before the community.

The capitalist class kow that they can not defeat Socialism with argument: they know that Socialism is built on the granite rock of Science; during their lucid intervals they even perceive that Socialism is bound to overthrow their rule. They feel all this. What to do? Abdicate? Evidently the twentieth century will not record the phenomenon of a social-economic class, that has outlived its usefulness, voluntarily abdicating. Evidently the sight that is in store is the same that has been witnessed all the time, at every recurring period when the human race cast off an old social slough and entered on a new period. That sight has ever been CHICANERY, the attempt to trip the oncoming social order by MURDER masked with DECEPTION. At each period the system of the scheme took a special aspect. What the aspect will be at this period the "Illinois Staats-Zeitung" indicates.

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Its personnel corresponds with its principles. The men of the Party are men, not cowards. Men such as "troublous times require—manly, intelligent, self-respecting, honorable and mentally well-balanced, because the study of Socialism broadens, regulates and ennobles character. They are mostly wage-workers, whose spare moments are not employed in drinking, gambling, or helping to degrade women; but in such earnest thought and study as becomes men in training for the coming Social Order.

The Socialist Labor Party is a regularly organized and enrolled political party. Seeking votes, not by the dishonest ways of the old parties, but by convincing those who are willing to listen and learn its principles and aims. Its weapon is the ballot. Is this Anarchy?

Braven indeed is the tongue and pen that dares say men of the Socialist Labor Party "applauded Czolgosz," the Anarchist murderer. The article to which I refer, was conceived in cowardice, written in crass ignorance, and spewed all over with the poison of a venomous nature.

Socialism is frank, fearless, and works in the open. It says: "He who hath ears to hear, let him hear." But its chief efforts are among the poor, exploited wealth-producers, because "OUT OF ITS OWN BODY THE PINIONS MUST GROW WITH WHICH THE BIRD WOULD FLY."

Anarchy is a twin monster, with two bodies; each possessed of a false tongue and a murderous right hand. Each has adherents, one organized and the other unorganized. The weapon of both is the bullet. From the ranks of unorganized Anarchy sprang the murderer Czolgosz. That wing of the monster is now silent. But organized Anarchy, entrenched in power, is talking with its false mouth-pieces: the Christian (I) pupitiere and the press, inciting to street riots, causing lawlessness—the beating of a man for preferring to keep on his hat; the nearly killing of one for no stronger reason than that he "looked suspicious!" less Anarchy that incites these and like lawless acts, too numerous to mention. It is an Anarchist press that incites street gamins—for whom no schools are provided, and who are, consequently, in training for crime—and thugs about

this pretense that the Kangaroo Social Democracy set itself up. The said convention at Omaha was made up of the Nebraska contingent of this gang.

What, in view of these premises, would one expect to have seen done at Omaha? That the conventionists should do all in their power to escape being taken for the S.L.P.? Well, that, indeed, would have been their conduct if they themselves believed what they claimed against the S.L.P., in short, if they were honest. Knowing themselves, however, for what they are, they took a different course. While fraternizing with the Worcester, Mass., and Hoboken, N. J., organizations of their party that allowed their members to run upon capitalist tickets, while full of love and affection for the organization of their Party in Haverhill, Mass., that tolerated and approved the voting of appropriations for Armories; while bursting with admiration for the San Francisco, Cal., organization of their party that begged and accepted political jobs from capitalist politicians; while full of admiration for the New York organization of their party that repudiated the class struggle in the Paris Congress; while approval of their party confreres everywhere who whoop it up for the labor fakirs in the nefarious work of acting as lieutenants of the capitalist class in the pure and simple Unions;—while thus animated and thus internally accentuating the broad, deep, and radical distinction between a bogus Socialist body and the Socialist Labor Party, the Omaha "Socialist" convention did all it could to assume the external appearance of the S.L.P.: it assumed as its emblem the well known emblem of the S.L.P.—the ARM AND HAMMER!

Vice can never fail to render homage to Virtue. When it least expects to, it does the thing. The conduct of the Kangaroo Social Democrats in the Omaha convention demonstrate that they fully appreciate the respect enjoyed by the S.L.P. Of course, they also demonstrate their own stupidity when they thus forget the fate of the jackdaw that strutted in borrowed feathers, or of the donkey that donned a lion's skin.

HEARST AND HIS "JOURNAL."

Not quite four weeks ago, it would have been a mild dream that the day was at hand when Wm. R. Hearst and his "Journal" would be sufficiently ready for the dissecting table of Political Science, so as to serve the only good purpose that their joint career could be put to, to wit, a warning to the fools. But that mild dream is a reality to-day. Plucked by its fellow capitalist concerns since McKinley's assassination, the combination looks to-day like a hen "dressed" for the poultry market, and is left without comfort from the imbecile, morbid, gaping admirers whose applause it received and mistook for success. The pitiful plight of Hearst and his sheet, is the wages of flippancy and cynicism in the domain of the Social Question.

It is not capitalism alone, all previous social systems grounded on class-rule, suffer a certain leakage among the class that rules. The degenerate, the reckless libertine who rather injures than helps his class, makes his appearance in all. With the capitalist system, however, the leakage is largest, and the varieties in the leakage are most numerous. Among these varieties is the CYNIC. Bred on the lap of luxury; his mind idle and unfurnished with solid information, "a figure" merely through his possession of that which, without efforts on his part enables him to ride on the backs of his workers; raised in the atmosphere of adulation; brought in contact with and attracting the easily purchased of mankind; cloyed with dissipation at an early age, the capitalist cynic makes his appearance. To him nothing is earnest, nothing sacred; "money buys all things" is his motto; he toys with women, he toys with policies, he toys with art. In the instance of Wm. R. Hearst, he thinks the Social Question also is there to be toyed with, and he approaches it with the samereckless flippancy that he has approached every other serious thing. These libertines not infrequently get run through their brains blown out for their swagger towards women; in the instance of Hearst and his "Journal" that is relatively just what has happened to them for their swagger and cynicism towards the Social Question.

As, step by step, the fleecy class of America is adopting the methods of its fellows in Europe, we may expect to see the insect Anarchist "cultivated and reared" by the ruling class in the State as suggested by the "Illinois Staats-Zeitung," for the purpose of devouring Socialism. Socialism can take care of itself, every bit as well as Capitalism, when struggling to overthrow itself against the then wiles that the Feudal rulers set in play. But what a perspective of horrors has not the capitalist scheme of "cultivating and rearing Anarchists!" The insect Anarchist, quickly scented by the Socialist, repelled by Feudalism, was able to take care and rendered helpless for its real mission, has a way of turning upon its own breeders—as amply illustrated by the hysterics, fear and insane rage that Czolgosz threw the class into, that monkeyed with the Krapotkins, and whose sentiments the "Illinois Staats-Zeitung"

THE BOMAGE THAT VICEPAYS TO VIRTUE.

On the 8th of this month a gathering took place in Omaha, Neb., that called itself a "State Convention of Socialists." The element there convened was the Prof. Kharas "Socialist" Element, sufficiently known to readers of the DAILY PEOPLE. This element, one that could never have gained admission to the Socialist Labor Party by reason of its perverse ignorance and inveterate corruption, and which, as a matter of course, has ever denounced the S.L.P., gave on that occasion once more the lie to the claims of its whole set.

That element has ever claimed that they were as Socialist as the S.L.P.—but. They did not deny that the S.L.P. earnestly and honestly and unfailingly aimed at promoting Socialism. Only the crassest or most drunk of the lot have ever presumed to deny that. But—"Their" "but" was to the effect that the "intolerance," "narrowness," " vindictiveness," etc., etc., of the S.L.P. had rendered it so "repulsive to the masses" that the American people would none of it. It is in view of this theory and with

physically untouched and his "Journal" plant intact, Hearst the capitalist cynic, is caught in the meshes of his or a flippancy. With both his feet in his own mouth, he and his paper stand branded as blatherskites, a lump of ignominy. Sic Semper!

IN ONE ANOTHER'S HAIR.

Before the spokesmen and upholders of capitalist society had gained the point which they seemed bent upon, to wit, to lash the masses into a mob fury and physically wreck the Socialist Labor Party with the preposterous charge that Czolgosz was a product of Socialism, these gentlemen have fallen out among themselves. While the Jingos, suppressing the fact that Czolgosz is a native, has been letting out the A. P. A. claw, the September 12 issue of the "Pittsburg Observer," an organ of the Roman Catholic hierarchy, turns with correct instinct upon its A. P. A. assailants, and fires this absurd squib against them:

"The assassin of the President is a product of our public schools.

Interesting it will be to watch the A. P. A. capitalist in a clapper-claw with the Catholic capitalist, and see how these two gentlemen, who exploit with equal gusto the Protestant and the Catholic workingman, pull out one another's hair in their "Christian" and "patriotic" endeavor to undersell and, thereby, commercially cut one another's throat.

But interesting as the sight may be, most interesting is the sermon it preaches.

It is a canon of Providence that wrongdoers shall not hold long together. They are bound to scatter, and turn their swords against one another. That crime against Morals as well as against Intelligence, named Capitalism, can not long hold its own upholders in a bond of unity. The spirit of rapine that Capitalism breeds, breeds also the destruction of all coalition between its apostles. The immorality of exploiting the working class deadens all sense of morality among those who either preach or practice Capitalism: good faith can not long last among such gentry; the stupidity of keeping mankind chained down to the poverty and distress-breeding system of Capitalism deadens the intellect of those engaged in promoting such infamy: such gentry can not long preserve sense enough to hang together as their only possible means of success, if success is at all possible. It follows, as night follows day, that they soon must fall out. They have fallen out. The Catholic capitalist fleecer of Catholic and other workingmen now denounces the Public Schools that "Palladium" of the Protestant fleecer of Protestant and other workingmen, and vice versa, and they mutually institute Czolgosz to each other.

Inscrutable are the ways of Providence. It always blasts with dissen-sions the powers of Evil.

The heavy losses and severe reverses suffered by the British during the past week show that the war in South Africa is by no means ended, and they also show that there exists in the British army, and consequently in the British nation, a grave condition of affairs, and one that is fraught with dire consequences to the British people. When two capitalist nations go to war and fight for supremacy, the outcome, no matter which side wins, must be to the advantage of capitalism.

In this war two nations, seemingly not a match, have been pitted against each other. England long ago won her fame, and name, and infamy to

as McAlpin did.

Or perhaps he will sell his product below the cost of manufacture, as many starters do. Or then, again, he will put hundreds of thousands of dollars into advertisements and premiums. If he does not do some one of these things, he can disintegrate, as nine persons in ten of those who buy a few hundred pounds of tobacco and hire a few girls, do.

We are glad to see that there is a revolt in Japan. While the "Labor World," published in Tokyo, is not always clear, it nevertheless deals a telling blow at "chips," as follows:

"The Yorozu (another daily) started a movement for abolishing chips in Hotels and restaurants. It has been a bad custom with us to give some sum of money to host or hostess in the hotel by a guest. And the amount of chips given by a guest decides as to how he should be treated. Thus each guest was compelled to give a chip besides paying his regular fee for room and board. Thus given chip runs often higher than a regular bill. Indeed it was reported that a noble gave one hundred "yen" as a chip for a single night stay. It is gratifying to see that many persons who are giving their names to the movement for not giving any chip in future, while there are quite many hotels and tea houses that have advertised through the paper not to take any from guests hereafter."

The "Virginia Pilot," a Democratic paper of Norfolk, is much exercised over the blow that has been struck at free speech in Virginia. Its indignation is due, not to the suppression of free-speech, but to the fact that the freedom of the press is in jeopardy. No doubt it is. The freedom of the press is freedom to slander—if you are on the right side.

B. J.—But who is to tell who is right?

U. S.—The prevailing, finally prevailing one always is the right cause.

B. J.—And in the meantime?

U. S.—Everyone should fight as hard as he knows how for what he considers the right thing.

B. J.—Well, I for one don't know which of all these is right.

U. S.—And yet it is as easy as rolling off a log.

B. J.—I find it damned hard.

U. S.—Look you here. Is it to your interest to live or to starve?

B. J.—Why, of course to live.

U. S.—Is life becoming easier or harder?

B. J.—Harder, by thunder!

U. S.—What makes it harder for you?

B. J.—The inability of people to buy as much as before.

U. S.—And what makes that harder?

B. J.—I'm stumped.

U. S.—Do you not realize that the machine pauperizes your customers, and the large stores undersold you?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—Does the machine cause less goods or more goods to be produced?

B. J.—More, immensely more.

U. S.—Stick a pin there, and taking it as a whole, which is more sensible, a lot of small stores or a few large and well-stocked ones?

B. J.—The large ones, but where would I come in?

U. S.—You realize that the machine produces infinitely more than hand-work, hence you must realize that there is something wrong somewhere, inasmuch as, despite increased production, there is increased poverty. You realize that one large store is better than many picayune ones, hence there must be something wrong if, despite such advantages, there would be people who suffer by it.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear is print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

A Suggestion to Sections.

To THE PEOPLE.—The writer suggests that each Section of the Party send to all of the capitalist papers in its city a communication endorsing the editorial entitled "Force" that appeared in the DAILY PEOPLE of May 14 of this year and in the WEEKLY PEOPLE of the following June 1, and a passage from which was reprinted as the quotation that headed the editorial page of the Sunday issue of the 15th and the weekly issue of the 21st instant. I would suggest that the editorial in question be copied, stating the date, etc., when and where it appeared. Let the Section do it officially and use the Section seal or official signature.

If every Section will do this immediately I believe it will have a wholesome effect on some of the hair-brained editors of the capitalist sheets, and will, above all, show that the S. L. P. is a fighting organization of the Working Class and will not be bluffed.

E. C. DIECKMANN.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 26.

Meet to Continue Slavery.

To THE PEOPLE.—Mrs. Eva Valesh, westward bound, is holding meetings as the national organizer of the A. F. L. to prop up the expected stampede from her organization on the coming slump of steel strikers. Eva has changed wonderfully since living here, a poor earnest working girl then. Now she appears as the well-fed society woman, speaking as if her heart were not in it. So long as her union is recognized she can repeat: "I am doing quite well, thank you."

There were not more than one hundred people scattered in a hall that can hold thousand, she failed to earn her salary. In five minutes big crowds eager to learn Socialism gather, but music, recitations, all our city labor organizations with the national organizer herself met a flat failure. You can't fool all the people all the time. Besides Eva had the help of Rev. Sample, Single Taxer, whose nasal bellows were strained to the utmost pumping "justice, justice for the laborer, but not such justice as would infringe on the rights of capital, the bottled labor of the past." Such were the exact words, which brand him as a "fakir."

The noted lawyer, Mr. Erwin, who was hired to defend the Homestead strikers and is a leading Democrat of Minnesota introduced Mrs. Valesh. Like them all, he insisted on "practical measures" (i.e., their personal bread and butter), which can never give the laborers the "industrial freedom" that Mrs. Valesh wept for. Mr. Erwin committed such lies as "governments were not founded on the principles of industry until after Jesus"; "the soul tells men how they should vote"; "the laborers' independence must be attained through temperance, frugality and industry." Then he added their wages must be large, large enough (raising his voice, to the rafters to drown thought), to (MARK IT WELL) be covered by the stars and stripes." Cheers from such labor lieutenants of capital as John B. Swift, whom the Republicans have given a fat job in Washington.

Mrs. Valesh spoke after the order of our Republican State Labor Commissioners who tell how they got their jobs by working for the A. F. L.

Mrs. Valesh wanted it distinctly understood that the A. F. L. stood for organization "in the broad sense," that admitted all classes of producers, rich men, poor men, business and professional men; that it was an organization against the monopoly of capital, not against capital. Honest capital is all right. She then threw out the inference that all that is necessary for the workers of the slums of New York to be able to free themselves is to have to work but eight hours so they would have time to study; that if these unions of Republican and Democratic lieutenants of capital be not recognized, that every religious political and educational union would immediately fall into the clutches of capital also. Just as if that were not now the case! Mrs. Valesh said in conclusion that she could only hint at the remedy, which was first, shorter hours, and second, better wages (and funny stories), to be obtained by organizing the A. F. L. She said that the A. F. L. steps up to capital and says: "We will have a little better share of what we produce if you please. We don't attempt to overthrow existing institutions, but we want a little better homes." Of course private capital can have all the rest if only it kindly recognizes our "union."

"Our membership," she said, "of over a million, is growing faster than we can get out the papers. It is animated with the same spirit that animates the Boers. It's the bulwark of labor. It's the reason of these mighty labor day parades, breathing the spirit of freedom, exhibiting happy peaceful armies of laborers in holiday attire, marching with brows uplifted."

(Verbatim Report.)

Such a supper gave me a sleepless night of dyspeptic torture, which only the electric current of the S. L. P. can remove.

H. B. FAY.
Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 26.

The Suzard Counterfeitors in Denver.

To THE PEOPLE.—The counterfeiters are in full bloom here. They held a meeting on Sunday, Aug. 15, at which songs were sung and a Mr. Morgan was introduced as "Comrade Morgan" to be the speaker of the evening. He held forth for a hour and fifteen minutes.

Think of the agony one has to endure

in order to show up the fallacies of this bogus movement and the rascality of the leeches who have been kicked out of the S. L. P. The speaker (this comrade Morgan) rambled on and on more than three-fourths of his time was consumed in reading from the Bible. He called Jesus the "Master Socialist," and said that all else was anarchy. At the end of his talk this "Comrade and Brother Morgan" asked for a show of hands as to all of those present who believed in Jesus Christ. Instantly about six hands went up. And then the discussion which followed. These pretenders and freaks talked about religion, and there was the free thinker and the infidel and the sanctimonious leech and grifter, contending for the mastery; and then they have the impudence and brazenness which is a part of the stock-in-trade of the common charlatan whether he is president of a college, editor of capitalist sheet, a pulpitiere or a free thinker or the patent medicine man. However, it can be stated that there is a fierce competition in the counterfeit movement for the spoils and there will be less spoils for each individual charlatan. They should learn a lesson from the economic development and form a trust so as to do away with competition—but, however, an agreement between gentlemen will not suffice.

Nothing could do the Socialist Labor Party more good than to have the good sterling element of the working class come into contact with the cuckoo Socialist. When this does happen, there arises a feeling of disgust and repulsion, and then when the working man attends a meeting of the clear-cut and uncompromising S. L. P. the S. L. P. gains by the comparison; and as the S. L. P. is a constructive organization, as we realize that a good, strong compact organization of working men is necessary to combat the organized capitalist class, therefore no let up on the exploiters of the movement is possible and timid and morbid sentimentalists are not appealed to join the S. L. P. To all those who wish to be continually humbugged and cheated we can only say that it is not our fault. We have warned them in time and after a bitter experience and after their energy has been expended and wasted perhaps they will learn. The "Socialist" party here is dominated by that element, which reminds one of the scene which presents itself on the Texas prairies where the cowardly buzzard watches for its food, and where they can be seen tugging and pulling on all sides of the carrion, and there are so many buzzards that they will not leave a scrap of meat, but will pick the bones clean, and then go in search of more food. This is broadness and brotherly love with a vengeance, and the sight of such a spectacle makes one more determined to crush out this element, and unmercifully lash them whenever and wherever met with.

The Socialist Labor Party here is carrying on a vigorous campaign. Street meetings are being held, and that in the working-class districts, and we expect a large increase in our vote next November, and along with this is going the growth and development of Section Leader, and in comparison with the counterfeit party one is struck with the youthful vigor of our members, showing conclusively that a kindergarten for Socialism is not necessary, that the teaching of straight and uncompromising working-class economics is more attractive than a lot of wishy-washy stuff advocated by men who don't understand what they are talking about.

Then on with the straight S. L. P., let fall by the wayside who may: with the uncompromising attitude of the S. L. P. there will be many to fill up the gap which from time to time may be made.

THENES.
Denver, Colo., Sept. 17.

Neither Capitalism Nor Czolgosz: Anarchy Can Stop the S. L. P.

To THE PEOPLE.—After being released from the Bristol jail for defending the right of free speech and carrying the message of the Socialist Labor Party to the proletariat, I started on my journey again.

On Sunday, I reached Bridgeport, Conn., and in the afternoon I delivered a lecture on "False Socialism and False Socialists," to a very attentive audience.

When the time came for questions, someone asked, "What is the difference between Socialism and Anarchy?"

I showed them that society to-day is divided into two hostile camps, on one side stood the Socialist who believed in the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution; and who did not believe that "might made right and the devil, take the hindmost."

On the other side stood the Anarchist or individualist from the little peanut vendor up to the millionaire, all animated with the desire to crush anyone and anything that stood in their selfish way. That the only difference between Czolgosz and Willie Hearst was one of degree not of kind. They both stood for the competitive system, and both hated the Socialists and Socialist Labor Party. All questions were answered and everyone seemed satisfied. I am engaged to speak at South Norwalk on Wednesday night on the public square. A number of our speakers have been arrested there and I may have to face the music again; but where duty calls the S. L. P. will not falter, because we know the future is ours.

WM. WALKER.
Bridgeport, Conn., Sept. 23.

On the Firing Line in Amsterdam, N. Y.

To THE PEOPLE.—The within enclosure is a copy of a letter sent to the Amsterdam, N. Y., "Morning Sentinel" in correction of some of its recent confusions of thought and misrepresentations.

M. DUNCAN.
Amsterdam, N. Y., Sept. 24.

[Enclosure.]

Amsterdam, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1901.
To the Editor of the "Morning Sentinel":

I am a member of the Press Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of Amsterdam, wish to correct some statements that have appeared at different times in the columns of the "Morning Sentinel." In your issue of the 21st you make an effort to confuse the minds of your readers, by trying to make a connecting link between Anarchy and Socialism.

What breeds Anarchy? We of the Socialist Labor Party contend that An-

archy is a product of the present system of society, and that the Republican and Democratic parties, by striving to bolster up and perpetuate this system are directly to blame.

The Working Class has been deluded into the belief that by supporting the Democratic party in an issue of tariff for revenue only, their condition would be improved if they elected them to office. The result was no improvement in the condition of the workers. They were then duped into believing that by voting for a high protective tariff they, the workers, would revel in luxury. The reigns of Government then passed into the hands of the Republican party. And still their condition grew worse. The Republican party, realizing this, through their mouthpiece the capitalist press, heralded to the workers throughout the land the unprecedented prosperity that would follow the adoption of the single gold standard, the potency of which would be complete with the addition of territorial expansion. We need not comment on the prosperity that followed. It was fully shown in the number of shut-downs, lockouts, strikes and failures that followed. This making of false promises that cannot be fulfilled tend to bewilder people and breed discontent in the minds of the workers, leaving them in a condition bordering on despair, manifesting itself in such instances as the Buffalo tragedy. The Socialist Labor Party has always opposed violence in any form. Its aim is to teach the workers that the intelligent use of the ballot is the only force necessary to overthrow the present capitalist system and inaugurate a system in which the workers would receive the full product of their labor, thus eliminating the cause of poverty, misery and crime.

According to the statistics of 1890 the workers received 17 per cent. of the wealth they create and as you are aware 17 per cent. will not buy back one dollar in commodity. The Working Class remains unable to consume this, the product of its labor, therefore causing what is known as "over-production," and leaving them in want in the midst of plenty. This being due to the fact that the machinery of production and distribution are in the possession of the Capitalist Class, who has no use for it, but to exploit labor.

Again, in your issue of September 22, you make the statement that members of the Socialist Labor Party waited on Mayor Wallin to obtain permission to hold a street meeting. Now this is false for we of the Socialist Labor Party, realizing our constitutional right, know that this is unnecessary. We noticed Chief of Police Bartlett that the meeting would be held and requested him to police the meeting for the preservation of order as the previous meeting was disturbed by an inebriated ward politician.

I went to Bull. He examined carefully my DAILY PEOPLE credentials, and then told me to go and see Police Superintendent Bull. I explained to him that DAILY PEOPLE was the organ of the Socialist Labor Party and told me to go and see Police Superintendent W. Bull, as he was the one who supplied the reporters with passes.

I was stopped by police on the first cordons and was asked what I wanted. I explained and produced my credentials as the correspondent for the DAILY PEOPLE. I was then referred to a man in civilian clothes standing with the police at the first cordon. I explained to him that DAILY PEOPLE was the organ of the Socialist Labor Party and told me to go and see Police Superintendent W. Bull, as he was the one who supplied the reporters with passes.

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In your report of the meeting you stated that things looked serious at one time, intimating that the audience was hostile to the speakers. In this you are misinformed and but for the outrage committed by the police the meeting would have concluded in an orderly and peaceful manner.

M. DUNCAN.

Replies at Work.

To THE PEOPLE.—The enclosure which I clip from the Dayton, O., "Herald" tells the tale of the methods that are being resorted to in order to injure the Socialist Labor Party, and of the reptile character of those engaged therein.

Dayton, O., Sept. 20.
(Enclosure.)

NOT ANARCHISTS.

An anonymous letter was received by Chief Whitaker, this morning, concerning the existence of alleged anarchists in Dayton. Investigation develops that the writer was either mistaken or else wrote the letter in a spirit of malicious mischief. He also wrote one to the police of Hamilton, as can be seen by a perusal of the following two copies, which explain each other:

F.
City, Sept. 13th, 1901.

Mr. Whitaker:

I wish to inform you that four anarchists from Dayton are going down to Hamilton, Saturday afternoon, about 3 or 4 o'clock, to have a speaking on one of the corners of that city, upholding anarchy. Since the assassination of our President, this band of anarchists is stirred up worse than ever. They claim it was the right thing, and it was a pity the bullets didn't take effect and prove fatal.

These people (anarchists) meet up in the Davies Block every Thursday night. They are going to speak in all the neighboring towns upholding anarchy. I feel it is my duty to at least inform you of their intentions. They intend to create disturbance. That's their object. You ought to place them under arrest at the depot, or wherever you can, and have all such speeches stopped, at present anyway.

I can give their names and addresses.

And the leader of this band of anarchists is _____, all of this city. Do what you think best.

M. H. H.
A Law-Abiding Citizen.

THE SECOND LETTER.

Hamilton, O., Sept. 13th, 1901.

John C. Whitaker, Esq., Superintendent of Police, Dayton, O.

Dear Sir—I am in receipt of a letter from some one in your city, who signs himself "a law-abiding citizen," and states that there is a branch of anarchists in your city, and states that the following named persons are coming to your city to-morrow night, for the purpose of making a few speeches. I would therefore be obliged to have you learn who these parties are, and let me know at once.

B. REINSTEIN.

Buffalo, Sept. 24.

On Our Thirsty Line.

To THE PEOPLE.—The within enclosure is a copy of a letter sent to the Amsterdam, N. Y., "Morning Sentinel" in correction of some of its recent confusions of thought and misrepresentations.

M. DUNCAN.
Amsterdam, N. Y., Sept. 24.

[Enclosure.]

Amsterdam, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1901.

To the Editor of the "Morning Sentinel":

I am a member of the Press Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of Amsterdam, wish to correct some statements that have appeared at different times in the columns of the "Morning Sentinel." In your issue of the 21st you make an effort to confuse the minds of your readers, by trying to make a connecting link between Anarchy and Socialism.

What breeds Anarchy? We of the Socialist Labor Party contend that An-

archy is a product of the present system of society, and that the Republican and Democratic parties, by striving to bolster up and perpetuate this system are directly to blame.

The persons mentioned in the letter to Chief Whitaker are reputable citizens, and were going to Hamilton to open the new political campaign and expound their doctrines.

Czolgosz Trial Experience of the Daily People
Buffalo Correspondent.

To THE PEOPLE.—As you already know from my telegram I was refused admission to the court. It was unquestionably an act of deliberate discrimination against the DAILY PEOPLE as organ of the S. L. P., as you can see from the following facts:

On the morning of the first day of Czolgosz trial, when I came to the City Hall, where the trial takes place, I found all walks leading from the curb stone to the main entrance roped off with the exception of the middle walk which was guarded by a score of policemen. On the streets and walks around the building there were at least 100 patrolmen, detectives, mounted police, etc. Besides this outer cordon there was one at the door leading to the ground floor at the foot of the stairway, one at the second floor at the head of stairway, one at the beginning of the part of the hall leading to courtroom, and one at the door of courtroom. There must have been at least as many police offices inside of the building as outside.

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OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—F. J. Darch, Secretary, 119 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)
Notice.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office; Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

National Executive Committee. Regular meeting held Friday, September 20th at 2 to 6 New Reade street. A. Gilhaus in the chair. Absent, without excuse, Forbes. The financial report for the two weeks ending September 14th showed receipts in the amount of \$98.58; expenditures, \$62.37.

A communication from the Pennsylvania State Committee suggested the publication of a special leaflet in view of the many villainous utterances of the capitalist press endeavoring to confound Socialism and Anarchism in connection with the attack of Czolgosz upon the late President McKinley. It was resolved to issue such a leaflet as soon as possible and the National Secretary was instructed to take steps in the matter. Section Peekskill, N. Y., sent a detailed report of the successful work done in spreading the Party's organs, the report showing that at the time a greater number of Party papers come to Peekskill than ever before.

Kansas City, Mo., reported that they will raise \$5 per member in monthly payments for the DAILY PEOPLE. Patterson, N. J., will raise \$50; Jacksonville, Ill., \$35; St. Louis, Mo., \$115 within six months and they will also issue subscription lists for local circulation in behalf of the DAILY PEOPLE. Section Hartford will raise \$100. Section Richmond County, N. Y., will raise \$75 to be paid on November 1st if the other Sections will raise enough to wipe out the indebtedness on the machinery of the DAILY PEOPLE. The Sections should report their pledges toward the machinery fund as fast as possible. Section Detroit, Mich., asked a number of questions relative to the DAILY PEOPLE which were ordered answered. Section Tacoma, Wash., reported that they will pay \$1.50 per member within 60 days.

A communication was received from J. De Vries, San Francisco, Cal., asking whether the N. E. C. had been informed at the time of reorganization that the suspended Section had turned over the Party property to the reorganized Section, he having found no mention of the fact in the published minutes of the N. E. C. As to this it can be said that such report was received at the time from T. Steigerwald who had been charged with the work of reorganization.

Reports were also on hand from Davenport, Iowa, Mount Vernon, N. Y., Baltimore, Md., which latter section will pay \$50 to the DAILY PEOPLE; Haverhill, Mass., relative to a debate comrade M. T. Berry is to have with a Kangaroo at Springfield, Mass., on September 29; also that Section Haverhill will raise \$8 per member for the DAILY PEOPLE; Newburgh, N. Y., to the effect that the Section there will raise \$5 per month.

From Connecticut State Committee a communication reporting the arrest at Bristol, Conn., of Comrades Walker and Patrick. Resolved to assure the Connecticut State Committee that the N. E. C. will back it up in this fight, and if need be issue a call to the Party. A report from New Brunswick, N. J., has it that a Section is in process of formation. Section Buffalo reported the suspension of a member and the National Secretary was ordered to inquire of the Section as the case does not seem quite clear, there being quite a disparity between the offence charged and the penalty inflicted.

In the matter of a complaint of Section Philadelphia, Pa., against interference with their local affairs on the part of an organizer of the N. E. C., it was decided not to pass censure as requested because of the trivial nature of the matter, but to advise the organizer to in future hold aloof from local differences not affecting general party interests.

Charter was granted to new Section at Adams, Mass. Adjourned.

JULIUS HAMMER,

Recording Secretary.

Canadian S. L. P.

Regular meeting of the National Executive Committee held at London, Ont., September 23. Bryce elected to the chair. Haselgrave absent and excused. Minutes of last regular meeting 26th ulto, adopted, with the correction of an error in the financial report: "receipts, \$4.00 instead of \$9.75, leaving a balance of \$52.51 instead of \$51.25 as previously stated. Minutes of the special meetings, 12th, and 15th inst., adopted as read."

Correspondence.—From Section London requesting the N. E. C. to procure legal advice re speaking on the public highways of this country. It was decided to comply with the request reporting the result to all sections. Communication from Section Vancouver re stamps, cards, etc., not being received, secretary explained matter, and it was left with him to adjust communication also from Section Vancouver asking if the S. T. & L. A. had ever been endorsed by a referendum vote of the Party. Secretary to reply, drawing attention to the article in the revised constitution bearing on the matter.

Report.—National secretary reported that Comrade Appleton's expenses were \$6.15. The N. E. C. decided to pay the whole amount to Comrade Appleton and charge Section Hamilton with the half.

Treasurer reported that he had been drawn for the amount of \$8.00, the expenses of the national secretary and delegate for the N. E. C. to the convention. Sending speakers and organizing a Section in St. Thomas, \$3.00. Bill ordered paid.

National secretary reported application for charter from St. Thomas. Application received, and secretary em-

powered to send charter. Committee reported progress on seal. Financial report.—Balance on hand August 26, \$35.51; receipts \$13.30; expenditures, \$17.15; balance, on hand at date, \$31.66.

Committee reported progress on leaflet "Socialism, Revolutionary and Class-Conscious."

Secretary instructed to draw up revised form of constitution for printing and obtain rough copies to be sent to all sections for confirmation.

L. P. COURTEAU,

Recording Secretary.

Connecticut State Committee.

Regular meeting held September 21. Chairman Joseph Arister. Present Fellerman, Fantoue, Thompson, Le Norge, Harrison and Arister; absent, none. Previous minutes were read and approved. Letter from Kuhn relative to leaflet left in hands of secretary. Bill of \$1.14 to Arister for expense of organizing Section in Waterbury ordered paid. Bill of \$2.50 to Manee, expense in Bristol case ordered paid. Committee on rules reported progress. Letter from Chianfarra, stating his terms for speaking. Tabbed until next meeting. Motion that the meeting nights of the S.E.C. be changed from the first and third Saturdays to the first and third Fridays, at 8 p. m., sharp, carried.

LEONARD THOMPSON,

Recording Secretary.

"DAILY PEOPLE" MONIES.

Special Fund. (As per circular letter Sept. 8, 1901.) Previously acknowledged \$270.37

Section Paterson, N. J. 1.00

E. Gilmore 2.00

J. Schmutter 3.00

J. Tully 1.00

Through Young Men's Socialist Club, Milwaukee, Wis. 5.00

Frank Wilke 50

E. M. Rubinger 2.00

Hans Hillmann 1.00

H. Huber 2.00

Rochus Babrik 1.00

Fred Schuster 1.00

G. Driebel 1.00

Chas. Schulz 1.00

Theo. Horn 50

J. Viertlaler 2.00

Socialist Litteratelf 5.00

Section Schenectady, N. Y. 1.00

C. H. Sudmeyer 1.00

C. B. Gyatt 1.00

J. E. Wallace 2.00

W. H. Panthen 25

A. Manthey 2.00

20th A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y. 5.00

Emil Nuessle, Schenectady, N. Y. 1.00

Section St. Louis, Mo. 30.00

Section South Norwalk, Conn. 1.00

A. Kling 50

C. J. Christensen 50

Ollie Cerute 50

Ole Olsen 50

Geo. Manzi 1.00

Albino Varnero 50

Angelo Contarotta 50

Ph. Nygrod 1.00

Emil Singerwald 1.00

Max Singerwald 1.00

Geo. Singer 50

Fritz Stock 50

Adam Singer 1.00

Fritz Garlus 50

James Drum 50

M. Spahr 1.00

Antonio, D. C. 25

Section Denver, Colo. 2.00

A. Judejoritz 4.00

Howard Tyron 4.00

Carl Starkenburg 2.00

J. Johndahl 25

20th Ward Branch, Section Allegheny Co., Pa. 1.00

James Clark, Jr. 10.00

F. A. Uhl 10.00

H. R. Mangold 10.00

W. E. Kephart 1.50

Geo. Abel 1.00

C. A. Kessler 1.00

C. Hammerbacher 1.00

William Krumm 1.00

James Ellick 1.00

Wm. G. Cowen 12.00

Wm. A. Staley 1.00

John Boehmer 1.00

Section Utica, N. Y. 6.25

Section Collinville, Ill. 14.00

Section Grove City, Pa. 1.00

William Long 1.00

Charles Long 50

Robert Johnson 50

Section Bridgeport, Conn. 2.00

Oscar Roseen, Moline, Ill. 1.00

Paul Pressel, Moline, Ill. 1.00

Section Essex Co., N. J. 22.70

10th A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y. 10.00

Wm. McNeight, 11th A. D., City, Section Seattle, Wash. 25.00

Mixed Local, 180, S. T. & L. A., Pittsburgh, Pa. 3.00

12th Ward Branch, Section Allegheny Co., Pa. 1.00

James Clark, Jr. 10.00

F. A. Uhl 10.00

H. R. Mangold 10.00

W. E. Kephart 1.50

Geo. Abel 1.00

C. A. Kessler 1.00

C. Hammerbacher 1.00

William Krumm 1.00

James Ellick 1.00

Wm. G. Cowen 12.00

Wm. A. Staley 1.00

Richard Holland, Providence, R. I. 1.00

Section New Haven, Conn. 10.50

Section Omaha, Neb. 1.00

Fred Kisel 1.00

Aug. Berman 1.00

Christ Berleson 1.00

S. Wilkinson 1.00

H. Dixon 1.00

Section Schenectady, N. Y. 1.00

E. L. Lake 1.00

E. F. Lake 1.00

Chas. Gebauer 1.00

H. Krus 1.00

C. Hough 1.00

Mr. Link 50

Mr. Cummings 75

Mr. Weinberger 50

M. Molloy 1.00

F. Campbell 1.00

J. Coyne 1.00

Mr. Hall 1.00

Section Berlin, Vt. 3.00

Thomas Weidling, Du Bois, Pa. 1.00

13th Ward, Section Allegheny Co., Pa. 1.00

John Zeitlin 5.00

Edward Fornot 3.00

John Desmond 2.00